

THAT ROBBERY.

THE COOLEST ONE ON RECORD.

\$75,000 INSTEAD OF \$40,000.

A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR—MONROE THE MAN WHO PLANNED IT—HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS STILL LIVING.

Monday morning's Sentinel contained a slight account of the robbery of one of the American Express Company's safes in Cincinnati, and the arrest of Abe Monroe at this point, for being one of the robbers. Owing to the late hour that the Sentinel reporter got his information, it was slightly wrong. The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday contained a long account of the robbery, which is given below. The express officials at this point were loth to give any particulars, not even knowing that Mr. Sloan had gone to Cincinnati yesterday morning with Monroe and the police.

On a second search of Monroe, after being arrested, an agreement as to the disposition of the spoils was found on his person. The following is the Commercial's story of the robbery:

Last Monday we had one of the most sensational murders on record—a livery assassin and incineration—to present to the readers of the Commercial. To-day it comes in the line of our duty to serve up the particulars of one of the most stupendous express robberies that ever occurred in this part of the country, and one which, for complete planning, execution, and perfection of detail, has been thrown in the shade anything in the stealing line we have heard of in years.

SCENE OF THE ROBBERY.

Both the American and United States Express offices have fronts on both Fourth and Race streets. The Commercial office is on the northeast corner of these streets. The United States Express office runs around it, and the American office around the United States still. The Race street fronts of these offices are used for the receiving and shipping of goods. Ordinarily the pedestrian will find the sidewalks covered with packages, and half a dozen wagons standing backed up there, delivering and taking boxes, packages, safes, etc. Of a Sunday this is not so noticeable, although considerable business is done in the morning and evening of that day. Of course there are not so many persons in the office—we speak now of the American—on Sunday. When the robbery of which we are to speak occurred, there were very few in the office. Between the hours of 2 and 3, when the "trick" was taken, there were only two employees of the company on duty in that part of the office fronting on Race street, and at the vital moment only one. That particular one, a porter named Charles Moody, has been in the employ of the company since July last. He is a comparatively "green" young man—we should judge so, at least.

ENTER THE LEADER.

While Mr. Moody was sitting at his post, quite alone and rather weary of the day, there entered Mr. Abe Monroe, a lame man, formerly a messenger of the company. Mr. Monroe was discharged a few months since for an irregularity in his accounts. Now, we don't want to do Mr. Monroe or his friends any injustice or harm, but we are assured that he was discharged, whether justly or with injustice, because a money package in his care turned up missing. But Monroe has been regarded as an unfortunate sort of a fellow, who really meant no harm, and has been allowed to visit the office and associate with the employees there. It is said, indeed, that he has frequently slept there since his connection with it ceased. It is stated also that he was there yesterday morning when the money packages were placed in the safe. However, all that may be, his coming into the office at that time was not a circumstance to excite curiosity or suspicion. He came yesterday afternoon; he saw; he conquered. He took a chair by the side of Moody, in an easy sort of a way, and remarked that he'd like a smoke. Moody couldn't accommodate him, and Monroe cleverly proposed to gamble for the cigar to "mark." Moody, being disposed to accommodate him, they marked; and Moody lost. Then Monroe, being a lame man, and Moody requiring extensive care, was concluded that Moody should go across the street for the cigars. But perhaps we are ahead of our story a trifle. Right here, probably, should come in the

BLACK HORSE AND GREEN WAGON.

This drove upon Race at about this time. It was a rickety old green express wagon drawn by a spavined, ringboned old horse. It contained two men and a trunk. It backed up and the two men got out and let down the tail board. Then they took out the trunk. This trunk was empty, but when the two men carried it into the office they tugged at it for a "stall" as it were heavily freighted. They set the trunk down, and remarked that they wanted it to go to the "old horse" corner. In express parlance "old horse" means unclaimed freight that has stood around for a long time. It was a brother-in-law in the case, a fellow named Br-w-n, not much known around there, Monroe's brother-in-law, who is said to have recently served a term in the work house. Moody knew nothing about this fellow. He selected from the lot of ordinary messenger's safes there one containing a large amount of money, \$40,000, we understand on good authority. This safe was for the Chicago messenger, and was to have started for that city last night. It is supposed that one of his confederates stepped in again and helped him put the safe in the trunk. There is no doubt it was placed in the trunk during Moody's absence after the cigars.

DEPARTURE OF THE SAFE.

Moody returned with the cigars, and he and Monroe proceeded to have a nice smoke. While they were smoking, up drove the little, old black horse, and the little, old green wagon again; and in came the same two men again. As they walked up, they eyed, quietly, that they had made a mistake; that it was to the Adams they had to take that trunk. So they picked up the trunk and walked off with it. This time it took some honest tugging to carry it—rather more than they had made pretense of in the first place. They talked with it, quietly and in good order, placed it in the wagon and drove off. Monroe disappeared also. The escape. The robbers drove up Race street in the light of a dull, cloudy afternoon. Where they drove to is not known. It is believed that they drove out into the country, and at dark—say half past 5—selected some out of the way place where they could break open the safe, and that they divided the contents and parted, taking to the roads. They may have cracked the safe in some selected rendezvous in the city. But this is all mere conjecture.

DISCOVERY OF THE ROBBERY.

The fact of the robbery did not come to light until 6 o'clock P. M., when the messenger who was to take the safe to Chicago drove up with his wagon and looked for his safe among the dozen that were piled up

there. He couldn't find it. He tried his key to several, and it would do none of them. But he soon became convinced that his safe was gone, because there was nothing there that resembled it. This safe was new and freshly painted, with broad bands. There was no safe there. Then the porter told the story of Monroe, the little old black horse, and the little old green wagon, the trunk that was to have been left and wasn't left, and the cigars. And, finally, he confessed to having seen a safe in the trunk as the trunk went out this thing. The safe was not found. Mr. Frank Clark, the agent, although sick enough to be in bed, started out as soon as he was informed of it, to do all that a man could do. He called in Mr. Henderson, of the United States, Mr. Weir, of the Adams, Colonel Kierstead, superintendent of police, and Detective Hazen, Mead and White. The two officers last named were immediately started to get a trace of that old green wagon and black horse, if possible. The telegraph wires were immediately set to work, that all trains out from the city might be searched. Colonel Kierstead, superintendent of the watch. At about 11 o'clock Mead and White got

ON THE TRACK. Of the horse and wagon. They belonged to a man named Brown (this same brother-in-law, it is supposed) in the Nineteenth Ward. They had been seen by a lot of boys at the corner of Third and Elm streets as they drove up Elm street, coming towards the express office, and the boys had hooted at the shabby old turn-out. But where they had gone after that nobody could tell—as nobody could have been disposed to tell. It had passed away quietly with its magnificent freight, without attracting attention or suspicion.

MONROE ARRESTED.

At about half past 12 o'clock this morning there came proof that the telegraph had worked well. It came in the shape of a dispatch from Indianapolis, that Monroe had been arrested there shortly after 11 o'clock, on a train from this city. But there was no money on his person, and he didn't seem to have any confederates with him. He was detained though, and will await there orders from this city.

AT HALF PAST 2 A. M.

There was no further news, at least for reporters. At that time our reporter found Clark, Henderson, Weir, Hazen and Kierstead in Hunt's dining saloon. They were waiting for further dispatches and were beginning the time by getting outside of some oysters. They were talking some comfort out of the arrest of Monroe, but were waiting— anxiously.

A MYSTERY OF THE AFFAIR.

The investigation made last night does not throw a calcium light upon one or two circumstances in this matter. Moody stated that he saw that there was a safe in the trunk when it was taken off between the robbers. The safe was too big for the trunk, and the lid of the latter would not shut close over it. He saw that; he had been induced to leave the office; the whole affair was somewhat irregular—and yet he permitted the trunk to go, with a safe in it, without a suspicion!

THE VERY LATEST.

At 3:45 this morning we learn that there is a track of the other thieves; that they are supposed to be on their way to Chicago. It is stated now that the safe contained nearly \$75,000.

ALL CAUGHT.

ALL THREE OF THE THIEVES CONFESS, AND ARE PLACED IN CUSTODY—THE WHOLE STORY OUT—THE MONEY UNTOUCHED.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 18th inst. contains the following additional particulars of the late express robbery in that city: Yesterday Edward J. Hackney, the big tall man who helped Black carry the trunk out of the American Express Company's office last Sunday afternoon, was arrested. On Monday Col. Kierstead got the clue to Hackney as a participant by a remark Hackney was heard to make to Black in a saloon on Sixth street. It was this: "Well, I'm going to get out of here, or I'll have a collar on my neck." "I don't care a d—n," said Black. "Well, I don't want any of it," added Hackney.

Yesterday morning Captain Daylor went to the house where Holland had arrested Hackney. Officers Fox and Kidney and Charles Moody, the porter, were called in to see him, and they identified him as the big man who helped Black carry the trunk. George Black, the boy, was the first to squeal. At first he said he'd do it if he squealed on any one else—he'd take his twenty years. Then he told conflicting stories, first one thing and then another, and at last settled on a statement that he did it for the consideration of \$300. He also told the course the parties took with the safe on Sunday. It was this: Down Race to Fourth, up Fourth to Vine, down Vine to Water street, where they met Abe Monroe, who asked, "Is it all right?" "Yes," was the answer. Monroe walked over the suspension bridge, and Black and Hackney drove over. On the other side Monroe got on the express. They drove up by the way of Third street, turned up Bullock street, and came to where it was closed, and then turned back, went up the Ludlow pike beyond the distillery, where they turned south on a road along the hillsides. This they followed for a distance of a mile to a point west of Economy, where they turned to the right again, following a pike to a ravine, where they halted and took the trunk out. Hackney stood guard about a hundred yards away while Black and Monroe

BROKE OPEN THE SAFE.

wit a pick they had taken from a tool chest by the roadside. After taking the money out of the envelopes they put the safe in the trunk and slid it down the ravine by some locusts, put some stones on it, pulled a little dirt over it and left. On their return they let Monroe out in Covington, near the suspension bridge, and themselves returned by the way of Newport and the Newport and Cincinnati bridge to the city. At Butler street, Hackney, who had the money, rolled it up in the messenger's coat which he found in the safe. Before leaving the place where the safe was opened Monroe gave each of his two confederates \$400, as he could guess it, and took the same amount himself. From Butler street Black drove the express to the alley where Martin Nick kept his horse. He hitched two or three gold watches, a lot of jewelry and some county bond coupons that were found in the safe.

EDWARD J. HACKNEY.

"squealed" yesterday afternoon. He said the money was in his house in a basket under a bed in a certain room occupied by Nelson Briggs, a colored man from Lockland, who worked in the city as a white-washer, and occupied the room when he staid in the city. He also stated that a Mrs. Toland occupied a room in this house. Here were Hackney, his wife, Briggs and Nelson Briggs. Hackney had thrown \$500 in the fire and turned it yesterday morning, and she said a

great many other things to no purpose. In the meantime Mrs. Hackney was put in duress under guard and questioned, and Capt. Mike Welsh and Court Officer Duffey were dispatched; by Col. Kierstead to Lockland after Briggs. The result of their expedition is given below. About 6 o'clock yesterday evening Capt. Welsh obtained private information to the effect that a colored man named Briggs, who rents a room over Baddecker's confectionary, at the corner of Harrison street and Broadway, knew something as to the whereabouts of the stolen money. Officer Duffey and Capt. Welsh then took the train to Lockland, and, as good luck would have it, found Briggs at home. Briggs at first denied knowing anything as to the whereabouts of the money, and ironically bade the officers search the premises, which they did. The yard was dug up, the cellar thoroughly searched, and everything in the house turned topsy-turvy; but no money was found. Then Welsh told Briggs that he must consider himself under arrest, a barouche was procured, and the two officers drove off toward the city with their prisoner. On getting to Carthage, however, Briggs began to weaken, and informed the officers that the money might be found somewhere on the College Hill pike, promising to show them the spot in certain conditions. He was questioned and cross-questioned as to how he came by this information, and finally acknowledged that he had hidden the money there himself. It had been placed in his room, he said, one day while he was absent, in a small basket. He had found this basket under his bed, full of money, but had no idea as to who put it there, and fearing some "dodge" had taken it out, put it in a "tin bucket" and hidden it in a hollow on the pike. The officers on reaching the pike drove up the road for about a mile and a half, until they came to a hollow on the right. Here Briggs bade them stop. The horse was hitched to a tree, and the occupants of the barouche dismounted. Briggs led them in a circuitous direction up a hill behind the house for about half a mile, then they arrived at a small hollow, dotted thickly with rotting stumps of trees. Briggs then told them that the money was hidden in one of the stumps, but which one he could not point out in the dark. It was then about 11:30 o'clock. The officers searched for a long time, but finally found the tin bucket containing the money.

STOWED AWAY IN A HOLLOW STUMP.

It was a common tin dinner bucket. The officers immediately drove for the Hammond street station house, which they reached about 1 o'clock, taking Briggs with them. The money was counted up stairs, and was found to amount only to \$20,964. Abraham Monroe has opened out good. He says that all three were equal confederates in the robbery. He had employed Hackney to work the job with him, and to get another man to go. He had never seen Black until he saw him enter the express office with Hackney last Sunday. He says that they were to meet in St. Louis as soon as the excitement about the matter died out, divide the money, and go from there to Oregon. He says that the money was taken from the trunk on Sunday night, deliberately took the L. & C. train at the Plum street depot and went on. In delivering the money over to Hackney and Black, Monroe said he did not want to "be caught with big money on him." He says he has been two or three months working in the express office after the safe—the first by Meade, Amphauer and Julian, of Cleveland; the second by Sloan, Bates and a representative of the American Express Company; the third by Lew Weir, Amphauer, Black, Black's father and Capt. Daylor. The second expedition recovered the trunk and safe buried together, and returned the safe to Frank Clark's house in Newport, where it was deposited. At half past 2 o'clock this morning, Officers Lippencott, Wapenstein and Gleason arrested Wm. Hackney, the brother of E. J. Hackney, a suspicious-looking fellow in the safe robbery, and locked him up in the Hammond street station house.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

THE ARTIST S. W. HEALY AGAIN MAKING CHARGES AGAINST MR. MEAD—THE TRUE SCULPTORS OF THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The Florence (Italy) Le Yobriste contains the following protest from the artist Healy: I have seen a dispatch from America announcing that a monument to the memory of the late President Lincoln has been inaugurated at Springfield, Ill. The president of the United States, the general-in-chief of the army, and many other persons of distinction, honored the occasion with their presence, while the general assembly of the State of Illinois, the monument is said to have been "designed and executed" by Mr. Larkin G. Mead, Jr., and indeed that individual audaciously claims to be its author. I say audaciously because the utter groundlessness of his pretensions is well known, not merely to the sculptors of the monument, but to the entire body of our Florentine artists. It is quite unnecessary, therefore, to remark that Mr. Mead neither designed nor executed the monument in question. A history of the whole affair has, however, been written, and is to be published, will be submitted to your readers upon my return to Florence. Meanwhile, inasmuch as Le Touriste is widely read by the honest American artists and residents throughout Italy, I desire through your columns to enter a formal protest against the Lincoln monument, inaugurated at Springfield, Ill., by Mr. Larkin G. Mead, Jr. I enter this protest in the name of all these artists and residents, in the name of the true artists, Signor Augusto Passaglia and Signor Bordo, in the name of American art and American honor, as well as in the name of the respect for the honored memory of the murdered president. I beg you to accept the assurance of high esteem with which I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, STEPHEN WESTON HEALY, Venice, Oct. 20, 1874.

IN A SPEECH AT A MEETING AT NEWARK, N. J.

the other day, "Sunset" Cox told the following story, illustrating what the republican party had delivered the country from: "The position of the republican party reminds me of the position of a doctor who went out West to practice his profession. An old friend met him on the street one day, and asked him how he was succeeding in his business. He replied, 'I'm doing all right.' 'I've had one case,' 'Well, and what was that?' 'It was a birth,' said the doctor. 'How did you succeed with that?' 'Well, the old woman died, and the child died, but, by the grace of God, I'll save the old man yet!'"

Prince Bismarck is now reported to be in excellent health. The wound inflicted by Kullman has left a scar, but it is perfectly healed. Close to it, however, on the wrist of his right hand, a red mark remains, which is still sore enough to make writing a somewhat painful exertion.

George Jones, publisher of the Times newspaper, has purchased from ex-Gov. Edward D. Morgan the whole of the latter's stock in that paper at \$12,000 a share. Mr. Morgan transferred 14 shares at this price.

THE BLIND.

REPORT OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

THE TRUSTEES, SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT—A GOOD SHOWING THROUGHOUT.

The trustees begin the report. The board of trustees in charge of the state institute for the education of the blind have the honor to submit to your excellency and through you to the general assembly, their 28th annual report upon the progress and condition of the institution named. Then follows resolutions passed on the death of John Beard, a member of the board of trustees. The trustees then introduce the communications of the secretary and superintendent. From their reports the trustees abstract a few particulars of their acts at the hands of a general assembly. It is signed by P. H. Jamison, president; Cas. Bayfield and Carter Ewing, trustees. In the recommendations of the superintendent in regard to enlargements, etc., they heartily concur.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

follows in the classifications of the expenses, in all \$38,235.55. Then follows the long list of warrants issued, giving the name and amount of each one.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

HEALTH. There has not been a single case of severe illness during the past year, which fact argues well for the situation of the institution and its hygienic regime.

ASSISTANT OFFICERS.

The corps of assistants is the same as last year, and is divided into literary, musical, handicraft and household departments.

PUPILS.

During the year which began Sept. 17, 1873 and ended June 24, 1874, there were enrolled fifty-two males and sixty-one females; total, one hundred and thirteen. Of this number twenty-nine terminated their connection with the institute at the close of the late session. This leaves eighty-four pupils entitled to admission. Eighty-two of these have already been received, and in addition 27 new pupils. As our building was originally designed for the accommodation of only 80 persons, it is unnecessary to say that there is a great need of legislative appropriations for its enlargement.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

The routine of exercises pursued in the several departments of instruction, literary, musical and industrial, as well as the distinctive features of their organization and management, has been so frequently detailed to you in former reports that nothing more seems to be called for in this connection than to assure your board that the wanted satisfactory results of previous years were repeated during the year just passed. Under our plan of

CONDUCTING THE SCHOOLS.

in which the male pupils receive their instructions in handicraft occupations, we have, as you are aware, no exhibit of their business transactions to make. Those of the industrial department for females, which is differently organized, is given in the following table: Pieces of bead work, 1,976; aprons, 39; chemises, 30; drawers, 34; handkerchiefs, hemmed, 534; napkins, 229; night dresses, 29; pillow cases, 74; repairs, 119; skirts, 9; shoe bags, 7; sacques, 20; sheets, 6; towels, 92; table cloths, hemmed, 12; tidies, 8; toilet mats, 12; underwaists, 4. Receipts by manufactured articles, \$319 05; by value of manufactured articles on hand, \$138 33; by value of material on hand, \$128 33. Total, \$686 73.

FINANCES.

The resources for the past year are as follows: In lands, November 1, 1873, \$2,381 23; legislative appropriation for current support, \$22,500; appropriation for books and apparatus, \$500; amount reimbursed by counties, \$2,001 02; total resources for year, \$28,382 25.

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of salaries and mileage of trustees and their secretary, \$1,354; on account of salaries of officers, \$7,150 00; on account of employees' wages, \$3,948 33; on account of groceries and provisions, \$11,285 67; on account of stable expenses, \$425 28; on account of fuel and lights, \$3,809 86; medical account, \$528 37; clothing and traveling expenses of pupils, \$2,431 77; school apparatus and instruments, \$548 02; books and stationery, \$579 76; house furnishing supplies, \$2,289 72; account of heating apparatus, laundry, etc., \$876 68; construction and repairs, \$2,419 15; postage, telegraph, etc., \$105 69; on account of tools and fixtures, \$20 82; water rent, \$390 45; unpended balance, \$46 70. Total, \$38,235 55.

RESOURCES TO APRIL 10, 1875.

Balance, \$46 70; five-twelfths of legislative appropriation for current support, from April 1, 1874, to March 31, 1875, \$18,541 67; total resources \$13,588 37. To properly meet the wants of the institution for the term of two years, commencing April 1, 1875, and ending March 31, 1877, it is estimated that \$140,000 will be needed. This includes \$35,000 for current expenses and \$85,000 for estimated repairs on the building. It is recommended that the legislature so change the present law that the officers can give to each adult graduate of the mechanical department a set of tools to cost not more than \$50. If this is done when the graduates leave, it is thought that it will obviate the necessity which drives some of them into mendicancy when they at first come in contact with the business world.

APPENDIX C.

The list of newspapers and periodicals shows that the Indianapolis Sentinel is the only daily paper contributed to the institute.

APPENDIX D.

This appendix gives the names and residences of the pupils, and the causes of their blindness as follows:

Congenital, 28; inflammation, 8; scarlet fever and measles together, 4; spotted fever, 4; ophthalmia, 13; scrofula, 15; accident, 10; amaurosis, 4; catarrh; 4; brain fever, 2; erysipelas, 2; unknown, 2, and one each of whooping cough, poison, typhoid fever, congestion of brain, epilepsy and sickness. The number of students from each county is as follows: Allen, 1; Bartholomew, 1; Boone, 7; Carroll, 1; Cass, 6; Clark, 2; Clay, 1; Delaware, 1; Elkhart, 1; Floyd, 2; Fountain, 1; Franklin, 3; Gibson, 3; Greene, 1; Hamilton, 1; Hancock, 1; Harrison, 1; Hendricks, 2; Henry, 2; Howard, 1; Jackson, 1; Jefferson, 1; Jennings, 1; Johnson, 4; Knox, 2; Kosciusko, 2; Lagrange, 1; Laport, 1; Lawrence, 1; Madison, 1; Marion, 13; Mar-

shall, 5; Martin, 1; Miami, 1; Montgomery, 2; Morgan, 4; Noble, 1; Owen, 1; Parke, 1; Perry, 1; Putnam, 2; Ripley, 2; Scott, 1; Shelby, 3; Steuben, 3; St. Joseph, 1; Tippecanoe, 3; Vanderburg, 3; Vermillion, 1; Warrick, 1; Washington, 3; Wayne, 1; Wells, 2; White, 1.

SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1874.

HOW THE INSTITUTION STANDS—ITS MANNER OF OPERATION.

The board of trustees of the Soldier's Orphans' Home at Knightstown, handed in their annual report to the governor yesterday afternoon, of which the following is a synopsis:

Never since its organization has it been in so satisfactory and prosperous a state. The number of inmates does not diminish. Indeed, the pressure for admission has been as great as during any previous year. The trustees would ask an additional sum for the weekly support of the orphans, if agreeable to the general assembly. A sum of money should also be appropriated for keeping up repairs. The trustees then referred his honor to the reports of the several officers for a more competent report.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

to the trustees follows. We have been comparatively free from sickness. But two deaths have occurred during the past 19 months; and one of them during the past week.

NUMBER OF INMATES.

There were 235 inmates remaining at the time of my last report. There has been admitted since that date 53, making a total of 338. Of this number two have died and 46 have been discharged, leaving the present number at 290. Nine of those who have been discharged have found good homes and the remainder have been left at the request of their parents or guardians. Their physical development has been good.

THE SCHOOLS.

are prosperous as heretofore. The report then speaks of the change of a few teachers, and of the grades each has charge of. The rooms are well supplied with books, such as are used in the graded schools of the county. Chaplain Brewington continues the general oversight of the schools. There is but one discouraging feature in this department, and that is the crowded condition of the school rooms. During the months of September and October the number of requests for admission has been almost double any previous months. This is caused by the death of fathers who contracted diseases and results of previous years were repeated during the year just passed. Under our plan of

FARMING.

The farm has yielded a fair return for the labor expended, and about one thousand bushels of potatoes were raised. This is a short crop, and will necessitate the purchase of two hundred bushels. Of other vegetables the crop was sufficient for our needs.

FINANCES.

The institution is in a healthy condition financially. Owing to the act of the last general assembly our receipts for current expenses were greatly reduced, and a system of the most rigid economy was substituted, which cut out from the children's list of the things necessary for their comfort. They did not suffer, but the supply of clothing was very scanty.

APPROPRIATIONS.

For all current expenses for 1875, I have asked for \$42,450, and for 1876 we will need \$40,000. These amounts are not more than will be necessary for the proper care of the children and the repairs and improvements to the buildings and grounds. In closing he pays a tribute to his assistants. He requests that a joint committee of the legislature and of the political parties be appointed to examine his accounts. He returns thanks to the trustees and to the governor for the manner in which they have treated him.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The schools have been very prosperous during the last year. The term commenced on September 7 with four teachers. The moral improvement in the schools has been very gratifying, and they are much more easily controlled than formerly. While avoiding any sectarian teachings the plain truths of the gospel are impressed upon the minds of the pupils. Our great need is reading matter and it is to be hoped that the friends of soldier's orphans will endeavor to supply us in this respect.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

For the year ending Oct. 31, 1874, the receipts, including \$1,371 15 balance from last year, have been \$35,134 45, and the expenditures, including \$254 30 balance from last year, have been \$35,134 45. This leaves a balance on hand of \$79 85.

JOHN BRIGHT.

THE CORN LAWS AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE—WHAT JOHN BRIGHT SAYS. Mr. John Bright has written the following letter, in reply to a statement made by a conservative speaker, at a ward meeting in Leeds, to the effect that "the people are no better off now, relative to the price of bread, than they were before the repeal of the corn laws and other protective laws:

CORRESPONDENT HOUSE.

PITLOCHRY, OCT. 18, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Your letter has been sent to me, and I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of it. Your opponent must be a man profoundly ignorant or strangely perverse, or he would have a different opinion of the effect of free trade in corn. He perhaps does not know that last year 12,000,000 quarters of wheat were imported, worth in this market last year nearly forty millions sterling; and that great quantities of other grain were also imported; that not less than 500,000 tons of potatoes, with great quantities of cattle and meat and cheese and butter, were imported; that, in fact, 480,000,000 in value were imported, nearly all of which was the object of the corn law and other protective laws to exclude from this country. More than half the working men of England, with their families, are fed on bread which comes from abroad, and it is obvious that the continuance of the protective system, as applied to agriculture, would have spread famine among the people, and would have plunged the nation into anarchy. I have not time to write more to you, and I feel certain that to add to what I have said would be of no use to your opponent, and I fear quite unable to reason on a matter of this nature. If you turn to the newspapers from 1839 to 1846, or to the debates in Hansard, you may obtain all the facts and arguments you may require. I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

MR. JOHN ROWLINSOON, Leeds.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

VOORHEES ON HIS OWN GROUND.

DR. RICE WILL NOT CONTEST HUNTER'S SEAT—DEMOCRATS OF TERRE HAUTE ON THE SENATORSHIP.

[Special Correspondence of the Sentinel.]

TERRE HAUTE, Nov. 19.—This, the city of magnificent shades, is shorn of much of its beauty by the fall frosts and the blasts of Boreas, but her manufactures of iron, and other interests, are still in blast, and other business is prospering. The political pot was not settled by the election had by the democratic party here in October. The contest case proposed by the friends of Dr. Rice and considered by him has not yet come to a head. The doctor advised with attorneys and personal friends in Terre Haute and Rockville, and then retired to Indianapolis. Receiving no encouragement at the latter place to proceed, it is not likely now that there will be any contest in this case. From the best information to be had here, the ground for contesting the election of Mr. Hunter were irregularities in the organization of the electoral board in Parkersburg; illegal votes received in a number of townships in the district, particularly Spice Valley, Lawrence county. The doctor is not willing to contest on merely technical ground, desiring to be supported by the better public sentiment of the district, regardless of party. Mr. Hunter has not had notice served upon him, as yet, and is not so anxious as he was. He claims that in the county which gave Mr. Rice a handsome majority, the board of county commissioners were appointed election inspectors until the September term, whereas the law required this to be done at the June term, and this, he contends, is an informality that should be considered in case of a contest, besides others too numerous to mention. The informality and illegality of the late election in the sixth district is set down by fair and candid men of all parties as a stand off, and there is but a bare possibility of a contest. In case there should be one, Rice will have to overcome an official majority of 237 out of 397, as stated in a Sentinel dispatch from the city several days since. But this contest case has almost caused the topic of talk in political circles in the city, and the politicians and the people generally have returned to their muton.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The only difference there seems to be between sentiment in Terre Haute and in Indianapolis is that here it is Dan Voorhees and there it is d—n Voorhees; so it seems to the casual observer. However, a careful canvass by the Sentinel correspondent shows that there is a very formidable opposition to the Tall Sycamore favorite to Mr. McDonald, and about all Mr. Voorhees' friends avow themselves in favor of the former as second choice, and some among the best informed admit that Mr. McDonald's chances are at a premium. The open opposition to Mr. Voorhees in this city is headed by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, from whom there is not a better known nor abler antagonist. He will work for McDonald, and ably; and he will be aided and abetted, "openly and above board," by Judge Scott, formerly of the criminal bench, Martin Hallingsworth, who has aided in the congressional convention, who carried every vote of this county on the first ballot, and the best canvasser and wire-worker in it, with one exception; and then last, though not least, the leading editor of the Gazette, who is not a Sycamore Bail. And then there are other influential men who will work covertly, if not openly